modern city as the chief port of the Three Eastern Provinces. It had huge and increasing investments in the region which it could not willingly allow to be jeopardized. Koreans, now Japanese subjects, were moving by hundreds of thousands into Manchuria from their overpopulated homeland. All Manchuria remained a potential seat of grave international friction. In actual occupancy, however, the Chinese were more and more claiming it as their own.

Until the twentieth century, Manchuria had remained largely undeveloped, although Chinese were settling extensively in the southernmost of the three provinces. The Manchus long tried to keep the northern and larger portions for their exclusive use. Yet the Chinese pressed into it and by the beginning of the century were more than three-fourths of its population. However, compared with the provinces south of the Great Wall, in 1900 Manchuria was still sparsely settled. During the twentieth century the Chinese poured in by the millions. Especially under the Republic, when so much of North China was troubled by civil war and famine and Manchuria was relatively prosperous and orderly, the migration swelled. By 1930, the greatest movement of population on the planet was that into the Three Eastern Provinces. Whatever Russia or Japan might do, it was clear that the region would long remain Chinese in population and culture.

Under these circumstances, the demands of a nationalistic China for increased control were greatly strengthened. By 1931, as has been suggested, the Chinese had built or were building or projecting numerous railways which would render them in part independent of the Japanese and Russian lines. They were making some of these debouch at Hulutao, on the Gulf of

Liaotung, so that they might have a port to rival the Japanese Dairen.

The Chinese attitude toward aliens was changing. For many years, and especially after 1900, foreigners had acted as though they were living in a conquered and subject country, many of them with open contempt for the Chinese. The Chinese had writhed under an attitude so galling to a people who traditionally regarded outsiders as barbarians, but they had had, perforce, to tolerate it. They now discovered that the powers had become only half-hearted in defending the treaty rights of their citizens. Particularly in the interior, therefore, the foreigner did not enjoy the prestige and security which once were his. Moreover, the